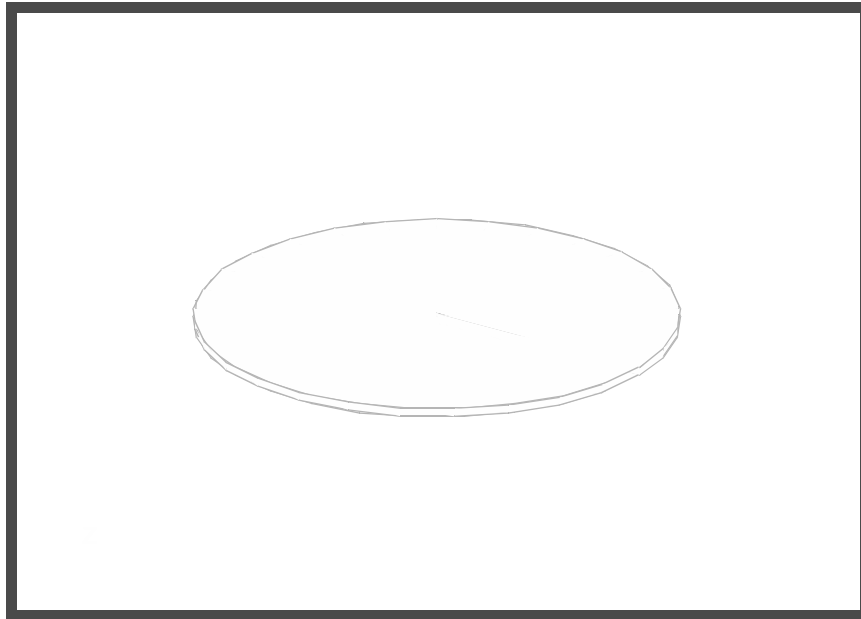

APPENDIX G

*Modal Analysis of a
Circular Plate (SI)*



Objectives:

- Reduce the model to a 30 degree section and use symmetric boundary conditions.
- Produce a Nastran input file.
- Submit the file for modal analysis in MSC.Nastran.
- Find the first three natural frequencies and mode shapes of the circular plate.



Model Description:

For this example, use Lanczos method to find the first three natural frequencies and mode shapes of a circular plate that is fully clamped around the edge. In addition, model the circular plate by using a 30 degree section to reduce the size of the model. Be certain to incorporate all the necessary symmetric boundary conditions to ensure the accuracy of the analysis.

Below is a finite element representation of a 30° section of the circular plate. It also contains the geometric dimensions and boundary constraints. Table G.1 contains the necessary parameters to construct the input file.

Figure G.1 - Grid Coordinates and Element Connectivities

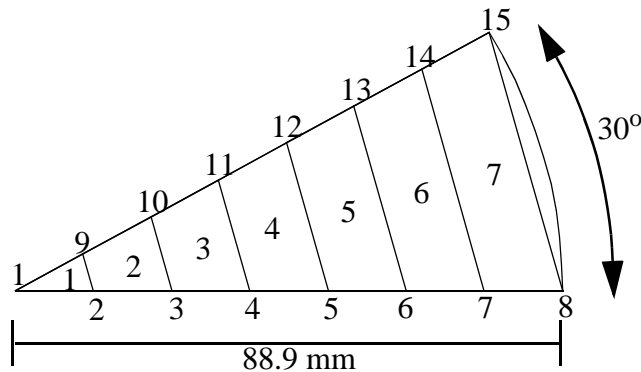


Figure G.2 - Boundary Constraints

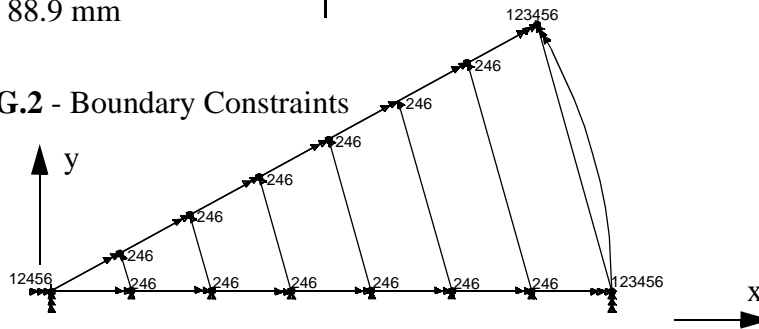


Table G.1 - Model Properties

Radius:	88.9 mm
Thickness:	3.175 mm
Weight Density:	8304 kg/m³
Mass/Weight Factor:	1.02E-04 sec²/mm
Elastic Modulus:	207 GPa
Poisson Ratio:	0.3

Suggested Exercise Steps:

- Build the plate geometry as shown in Figure G.1 on the XY plane.
- Generate a finite element representation of the plate structure i.e., the nodes (GRID) and element connectivity (CQUAD4 and TRIAD3).
- Create a cylindrical coordinate system for applying constraints, both actual and for symmetry conditions.
- Define material (MAT1) and element (PSHELL) properties.
- Apply a clamped boundary constraint (SPC1) to the outer curved edge, and symmetric boundary constraints (SPC1) to the two straight inner edges.
- Prepare the model for a normal modal analysis using Lanczos Method (SOL 103 and PARAMs).
 - PARAM, COUPMASS, 1
- Generate an input file and submit it to the MSC.Nastran solver for normal modal analysis.
- Review the results, specifically the eigenvalues.

Generating an Input File for MSC.Nastran Users:

MSC.Nastran users can generate an input file using the data from Table G.1. The result should be similar to the output below.

1. MSC.Nastran Input File: **ex06plate.dat**.

```

ID MODAL AN,CATIAFEM
SOL      103
CEND
$.
$-----
$.
$.          CASE CONTROL DECK
$.
TITLE = MODAL ANALYSIS OF A CIRCULAR PLATE
DISPL   =      ALL
METHOD  =      1
MPC     =      1
$.
SUBCASE =      1
$ CATIA RESTRAINT SET NAME :
$ RESTRAINT1
   SPC  =      1
$.
$-----
$.
$.          BULK DATA CARDS
$.
BEGIN BULK
EIGRL,1,,3
PARAM,COUPMASS,1
PARAM  POST  1
PARAM  AUTOSPC YES
$.
$-----
$.
$.          COORDINATE SYSTEMS
$.
$ COORDINATE SYSTEM NAME : AXIS1
CORD2C  1          0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      1.      1
+      188.9      0.      0.
$.
$-----
$.
$.          RESTRAINTS
$.
$ NASTRAN ID =      1 / RESTRAINT SET NAME :
$ RESTRAINT1
SPC1   1          123456  1      2
SPC1   1          12456   15

```


Submitting the Input File for Analysis:

2. When the run is complete, edit the **ex06plate.f06** file and search for the word **FATAL**. If no matches exist, search for the word **WARNING**. Determine whether existing **WARNING** messages indicate modeling errors.
3. While still editing **ex06plate.f06**, search for the word:

E I G E N (spaces are necessary)

1st = _____Hz

2nd = _____Hz

3rd = _____Hz

Comparison of Results:

- Compare the results obtained in the **.f06** file with the results on the following page:

SUBCASE = 1

MODE		REAL EIGENVALUES				GENERALIZED	
NO.	EXTRACTION ORDER	EIGENVALUE	RADIANS	CYCLES	MASS	STIFFNESS	
1	1	3.791086E+07	6.157180E+03	9.799456E+02	1.000000E+00	3.791086E+07	
2	2	6.076836E+08	2.465124E+04	3.923367E+03	1.000000E+00	6.076836E+08	
3	3	3.379269E+09	5.813148E+04	9.251913E+03	1.000000E+00	3.379269E+09	